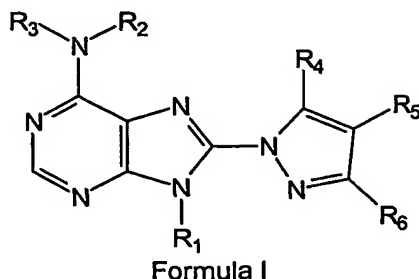


We claim:

1. A compound having the structure of Formula I,



their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides wherein

R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl;

R₂ and R₃ independently are hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl;

R₂ and R₃ together join to form three to eight membered cyclic rings, which is optionally benzofused containing 0-3 heteroatom(s) selected from O, S or N, wherein the ring is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, carboxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, halogen, aryl, amino, substituted amino, alkaryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroarylalkyl or heterocyclyl alkyl; and

R₄, R₅ and R₆ are independently selected from hydrogen alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, alkoxy, thioalkoxy, amino, or substituted amino;

with the provisos that when R₂ is hydrogen, R₃ cannot be hydrogen, alkaryl or heteroaryl alkyl; when R₂ is alkyl, R₃ cannot be alkaryl or heteroaryl alkyl; when R₂ is alkaryl, R₃ cannot be hydrogen or alkyl; when R₂ is heteroaryl alkyl, R₃ cannot be alkyl; when R₁ is alkyl, R₂ and R₃ cannot be hydrogen and alkyl, respectively; and when R₁ is hydrogen; R₂ and R₃ cannot be hydrogen and alkyl, respectively.

- 1 2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R₁ is aralkyl.
- 1 3. The compound according to claim 2, wherein R₁ is benzyl, 2-chlorobenzyl,
2 2-fluorobenzyl or 2-methoxybenzyl.
- 1 4. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R₂ is hydrogen, acyl or aralkyl.
- 1 5. The compound according to claim 4, wherein R₂ is acetyl, benzoyl or 2-
2 chlorobenzyl.
- 1 6. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R₃ is alkyl, acyl or aralkyl.
- 1 7. The compound according to claim 6, wherein R₃ is methyl, ethyl, COCH₃,
2 COC(CH₃)₃, COC₆H₅, CONH(4-chlorophenyl), CONHCH₂CH=CH₂ or 2-chlorobenzyl.
- 1 8. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R₄, R₅ and R₆ are hydrogen.
- 1 9. A compound which is
- 2 N-(9-Benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropionamide,
- 3 N-Acetyl-N-(9-benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl) acetamide,
- 4 N-benzoyl-N-(9-benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl) benzamide,
- 5 Bis-(2-chlorobenzyl)-[9-(2-chlorobenzyl)-8-pyrazole-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl]-amine,
- 6 (9-Benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl) methylamine,
- 7 1-(9-Benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl) urea,
- 8 1-Allyl-3-(9-benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl)-urea,
- 9 [9-(2-Methoxybenzyl)-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl]-methylamine,
- 10 [9-(2-Fluorobenzyl)-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl]-methylamine,

11 (9-Benzyl-8-pyrazol-1-yl-9H-purin-6-yl) ethylamine or

12 their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates,
13 enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides.

1 10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at
2 least one compound of claim 1 together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable
3 carrier, excipient or diluent.

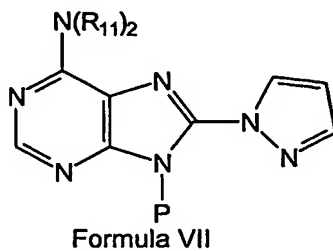
1 11. A method for treating, preventing, inhibiting or suppressing an inflammatory
2 condition or disease in a patient, comprising administering to the said patient a
3 therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.

1 12. A method for treating, preventing, inhibiting or suppressing an inflammatory
2 condition or disease in a patient, comprising administering to the said patient a
3 therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 10.

1 13. A method for the treatment, prevention, inhibition or suppression of AIDS, asthma,
2 arthritis, bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), psoriasis, allergic
3 rhinitis, shock, atopic dermatitis, Crohn's disease, adult respiratory distress syndrome
4 (ARDS), eosinophilic granuloma, allergic conjunctivitis, osteoarthritis, ulcerative colitis or
5 other inflammatory diseases in a patient comprising administering to said patient a
6 therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound of the claim 1.

1 14. A method for the treatment, prevention, inhibition or suppression of AIDS, asthma,
2 arthritis, bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), psoriasis, allergic
3 rhinitis, shock, atopic dermatitis, Crohn's disease, adult respiratory distress syndrome
4 (ARDS), eosinophilic granuloma, allergic conjunctivitis, osteoarthritis, ulcerative colitis
5 or other inflammatory diseases in a patient comprising administering to said patient a
6 therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 10.

1 15. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula VII,

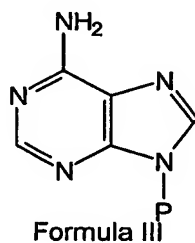


6 their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates,
7 enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

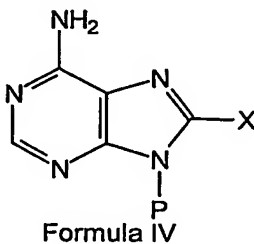
8 a) N-protecting a compound of Formula II



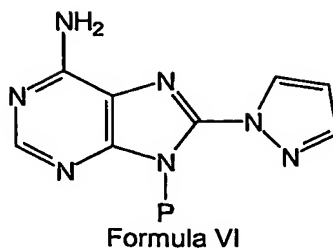
10 with a compound of Formula P-L to form a compound of Formula III,



12 b) halogenating a compound of Formula III to form a compound of Formula
13 IV,



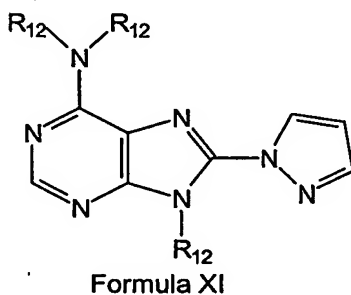
- 16 c) reacting a compound of Formula IV with pyrazole to form a compound of
 17 Formula VI,



18 and

- 19 d) reacting a compound of Formula VI with a compound of Formula R₁₁-L to
 20 form a compound of Formula VII,
 21 wherein P is a protecting group; L is a leaving atom or group; X is a halogen; and R₁₁ is R₃
 22 (wherein R₃ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or
 23 heterocyclyl alkyl).

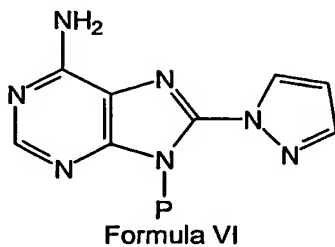
1 16. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XI,



2

3 their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates,
 4 enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

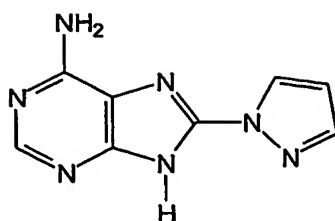
- 5 a) deprotecting a compound of Formula VI



6

7 to form a compound of Formula VIII,

45



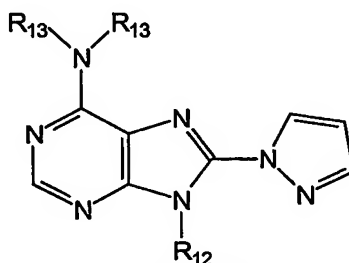
Formula VIII

and

b) reacting a compound of Formula VIII with a compound of Formula R₁₂-L to form a compound of Formula XI

wherein P is a protecting group, L is a leaving atom or group and R₁₂ is aralkyl.

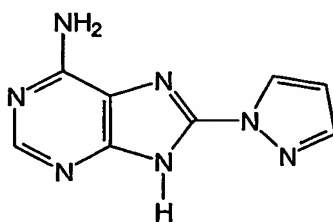
17. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XII,



Formula XII

their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

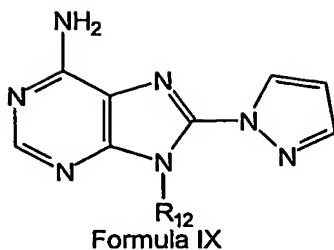
a) reacting a compound of Formula VIII,



Formula VIII

with a compound of Formula R₁₂-L to give a compound of Formula IX,

46

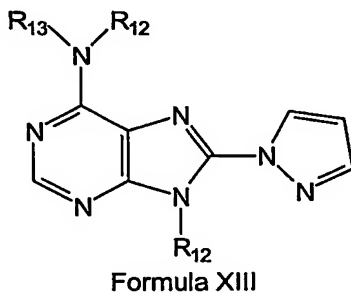


Formula IX

and

b) reacting a compound of Formula IX with a compound of Formula $\text{R}_{13}\text{-L}$ to form a compound of Formula XII, wherein L is a leaving atom or group, R_{12} is aralkyl and R_{13} is R_2 or R_3 (wherein R_2 or R_3 independently is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl).

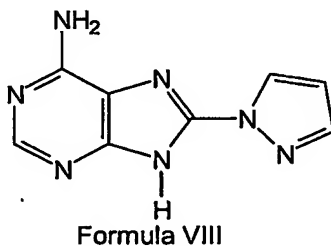
18. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XIII,



Formula XIII

their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

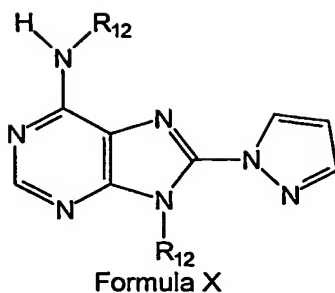
a) reacting a compound of Formula VIII,



Formula VIII

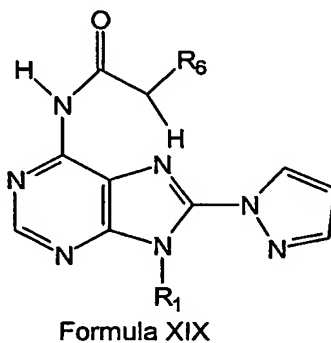
with a compound of Formula $\text{R}_{12}\text{-L}$ to form a compound of Formula X,

47



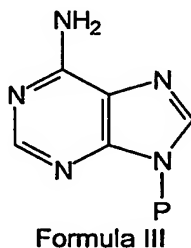
b) reacting a compound of Formula X with a compound of Formula R_{13} -L to form a compound of Formula XIII, wherein L is a leaving atom or group, R_{12} is aralkyl, and R_{13} is R_2 or R_3 (wherein R_2 or R_3 independently is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl).

19. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XIX,

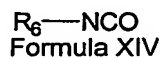


their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

a) reacting a compound of Formula III

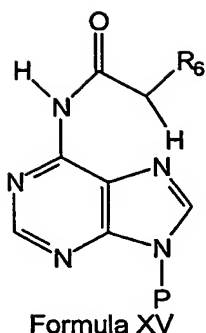


with a compound of Formula XIV,

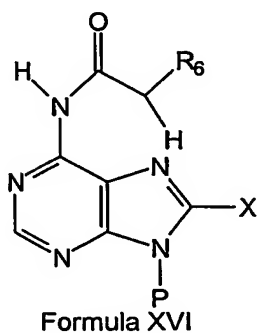


to form a compound of Formula XV,

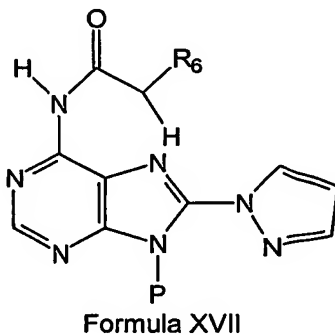
48



b) halogenating a compound of Formula XV to form a compound of Formula XVI,

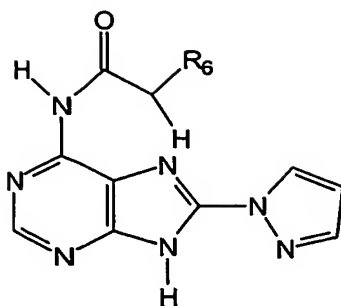


c) reacting a compound of Formula XVI with pyrazole gives a compound of Formula XVII,



d) deprotecting a compound of Formula XVII to form a compound of Formula XVIII,

49



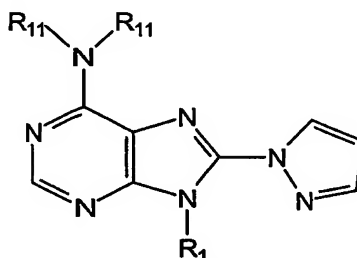
Formula XVIII

and

e) reacting a compound of Formula XVIII with a compound of Formula R₁-L to form a compound of Formula XIX,

wherein P is a protecting group; R₆ is hydrogen alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, alkoxy, thioalkoxy, amino, or substituted amino; X is a halogen; L is leaving atom or group; and R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl.

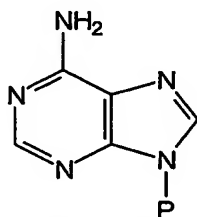
20. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XXIII,



Formula XXIII

their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

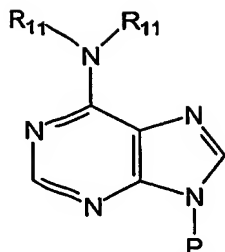
a) reacting a compound of Formula III with a compound of Formula R₁₁-L



Formula III

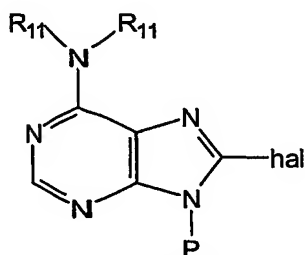
to form a compound of Formula VIIa,

50



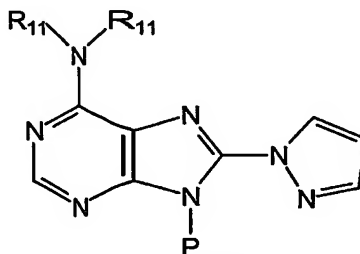
Formula VIIa

b) halogenating a compound of Formula VIIa to form a compound of Formula XX,



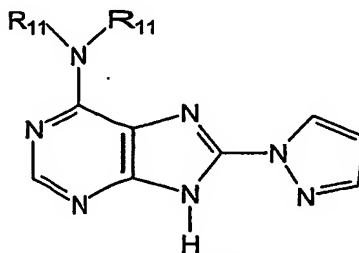
Formula XX

c) reacting a compound of Formula XX with pyrazole to form a compound of Formula XXI,



Formula XXI

d) deprotecting a compound of Formula XXI to form a compound of Formula XXII,

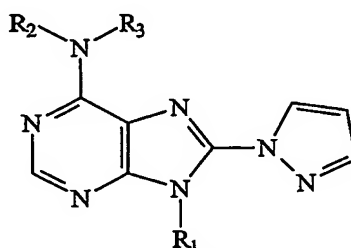


Formula XXII

and

e) reacting a compound of Formula XXII with a compound of Formula R₁-L to form a compound of Formula XXIII, wherein P is a protecting group; L is leaving atom or group; R₁₁ is R₃ (wherein R₃ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl); hal is halogen; and R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl.

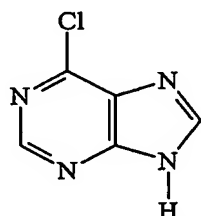
21. A method for the preparation of compounds of Formula XXIX,



Formula XXIX

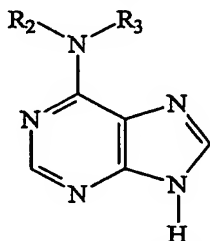
their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, enantiomers, diastereomers or N-oxides, which method comprises the steps of:

a) reacting a compound of Formula XXIV



Formula XXIV

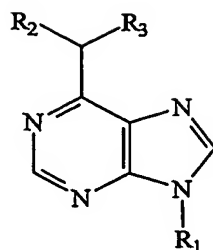
with a compound of Formula R₂R₃NH to form a compound of Formula XXVI,



Formula XXVI

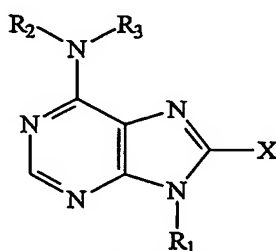
b) reacting a compound of Formula XXVI with a compound of Formula R₁-L to form a compound of Formula XXVII,

52



Formula XXVII

c) halogenating a compound of Formula XXVII to form a compound of Formula XXVIII,



Formula XXVIII

and

d) reacting a compound of Formula XXVIII with pyrazole to form a compound of Formula XXIX wherein R₁ is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl, heteroaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl; and R₂ and R₃ independently is hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, alkaryl, heteroaryl alkyl, or heterocyclyl alkyl; L is a leaving atom or group; and X is a halogen.